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NEWS	1		Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS	2	Sep 17	IMSworld Pharmaceutical Company Directory name change to PHARMASEARCH
NEWS	3	Oct 09	Korean abstracts now included in Derwent World Patents Index
NEWS	4	Oct 09	Number of Derwent World Patents Index updates increased
NEWS	5	Oct 15	Calculated properties now in the REGISTRY/ZREGISTRY File
NEWS	6	Oct 22	Over 1 million reactions added to CASREACT
NEWS	7	Oct 22	DGENE GETSIM has been improved
NEWS	8	Oct 29	AAASD no longer available
NEWS	9	Nov 19	New Search Capabilities USPATFULL and USPAT2
NEWS	10	Nov 19	TOXCENTER(SM) - new toxicology file now available on STN
NEWS	11	Nov 29	COPPERLIT now available on STN
NEWS	12	Nov 29	DWPI revisions to NTIS and US Provisional Numbers
NEWS	13	Nov 30	Files VETU and VETB to have open access
NEWS	14	Dec 10	WPINDEX/WPIDS/WPIX New and Revised Manual Codes for 2002
NEWS	15	Dec 10	DGENE BLAST Homology Search
NEWS	16	Dec 17	WELDASEARCH now available on STN
NEWS	17	Dec 17	STANDARDS now available on STN
NEWS	18	Dec 17	New fields for DPCI
NEWS	19	Dec 19	CAS Roles modified
NEWS	20	Dec 19	1907-1946 data and page images added to CA and Caplus
NEWS	21	Jan 25	BLAST(R) searching in REGISTRY available in STN on the Web
NEWS	22	Jan 25	Searching with the P indicator for Preparations
NEWS	23	Jan 29	FSTA has been reloaded and moves to weekly updates
NEWS	24	Feb 01	DKILIT now produced by FIZ Karlsruhe and has a new update frequency
NEWS	25	Feb 19	Access via Tymnet and SprintNet Eliminated Effective 3/31/02
NEWS	26	Mar 08	Gene Names now available in BIOSIS
NEWS EXPRESS			February 1 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V6.0d, CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0a(ENG) AND V6.0Ja(JP), AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 05 FEBRUARY 2002
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NEWS INTER			General Internet Information
NEWS LOGIN			Welcome Banner and News Items
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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:28:50 ON 19 MAR 2002

=> osis, medline

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=> file biosis, medline, ca

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FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 11:29:12 ON 19 MAR 2002

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=> s (chronic heart failure?) or (congestive heart failure?) or (ischemic condition?) or arrhythmia? or (angina pectoris?) or hypertension? or hypoinsulinemia? or hyperinsulinemia? or (diabetes?) or hyperaldosteronemia? or epilepsy? or alzheimer? or (preterm labor?)

L1 1131053 (CHRONIC HEART FAILURE?) OR (CONGESTIVE HEART FAILURE?) OR (ISCH

EMIC CONDITION?) OR ARRHYTHMIA? OR (ANGINA PECTORIS?) OR HYPORTE

NSION? OR HYPOINSULINEMIA? OR HYPERINSULINEMIA? OR (DIABETES?) OR HYPERALDOSTERONEMIA? OR EPILEPSY? OR ALZHEIMER? OR (PRETERM LABOR?)

=> s hypericum perforatum?

L2 1465 HYPERICUM PERFORATUM?

=> s st. john's wort?

MISMATCHED QUOTE 'JOHN'S'

Quotation marks (or apostrophes) must be used in pairs, one before and one after the expression you are setting off or masking.

=> s (st. john's wort?)

MISMATCHED QUOTE 'JOHN'S'

Quotation marks (or apostrophes) must be used in pairs, one before and one after the expression you are setting off or masking.

=> s (st. john s wort?)

L3 1842 (ST. JOHN S WORT?)

=> s l3 or l2

L4 2442 L3 OR L2

=> s l1 (p) l4

L5 17 L1 (P) L4

=> dup rem 15

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L5

L6 13 DUP REM L5 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 1-13 ab,bib

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 13 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.

AB The invention relates to the use of hyperforin and hyperforin-containing extracts of **Hypericum perforatum** L. (St.

John's wort) in the treatment and prophylaxis of dementia diseases, including **Alzheimer's** disease, as well as the use of hyperforin and hyperforin-containing extracts for the preparation of a medicament for the treatment and prophylaxis of such dementia diseases.

AN 2002:72500 BIOSIS

DN PREV200200072500

TI Use of hyperforin and hyperforin-containing extracts in the treatment of dementia diseases.

AU Chatterjee, Shyam Sunder (1); Erdelmeier, Clemens; Noldner, Michael

CS (1) Karlsruhe Germany

ASSIGNEE: Willmar Schwabe GmbH & Co., Karlsruhe, Germany

PI US 6322824 November 27, 2001

SO Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents,

(Nov. 27, 2001) Vol. 1252, No. 4, pp. No Pagination.

<ftp://ftp.uspto.gov/pub/patdata/> e-file.

ISSN: 0098-1133.

DT Patent

LA English

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 13 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.DUPLICATE 1

AB The use of alternative therapies, herbs, and supplements occurs at a very high rate among patients attending a variety of health care settings.

Such

therapy may cause significant interactions or effects on **hypertension** and other cardiovascular disorders and needs to be considered by clinicians. In this brief review, we highlight several commonly used alternative therapies that may have a clinical impact in

the

hypertensive patient. Several problems hinder our complete awareness of these effects. The problems include patients not informing physicians about alternative treatment or herbal use, the lack of consistent scientific standards for the bioactivity of many herbals or supplements, and the multiple names that each bioactive substance is sold under. Specific questioning regarding herbals and alternative therapies in the **hypertension** clinic is therefore needed. Herbals including **ma huang**, **St. John's wort**, yohimbine, garlic, and licorice all may cause important consequences in the hypertensive patient. Added care is needed in monitoring the use and effects of herbal and alternative therapies in the hypertensive population.

AN 2001:484801 BIOSIS

DN PREV200100484801

TI Herbs and alternative therapies in the hypertension clinic.

AU Mansoor, George A. (1)

CS (1) Section of Hypertension and Vascular Diseases, MRCP (UK), 263 Farmington Avenue, Farmington, CT, 06030-3940: mansoor@nsol.uchc.edu USA

SO American Journal of Hypertension, (September, 2001) Vol. 14, No. 9 Part
1,

pp. 971-975. print.

ISSN: 0895-7061.

DT Article; General Review

LA English

SL English

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 13 MEDLINE

AB ANAMNESIS: A 55-year-old female kidney transplant patient has suffered from **diabetes** mellitus since being a child. A kidney transplantation was carried out in 1985, requiring a standard immunosuppressive regime of cyclosporine. Cyclosporine blood levels (trough levels) remained stable over the years. DRUG INTERACTION: In 1995 the female patient started self-medication with **St John's wort** because of medium reactive depression. The standardized **St John's wort** extract (sold under the brand name Neuroplant) was taken at a dose of 300 mg three times daily. Laboratory investigations between 1995 and April 2000 showed decreased cyclosporine blood concentrations. The mean cyclosporine blood concentration before the comedication with **St John's wort** was 210.0 ng/ml (95% confidence interval: 171.8-248.2 ng/ml), during the comedication 81.1 ng/ml (95% confidence interval: 60.8-101.4 ng/ml) and was without the herbal remedy 149.8 ng/ml (95% confidence interval: 61.2-238.5 ng/ml). Cyclosporine dosage during the comedication with **St John's wort** was increased to a mean dosage of 8.2 mg/kg body weight daily (95% confidence interval: 7.0-9.4 mg/kg). In April 2000 the interaction

of

St John's wort with cyclosporine was suspected and the patient's self-medication was stopped. After stopping treatment with **St John's wort**, cyclosporine blood levels remained within the therapeutic range. CONCLUSION: Apart from an increased risk of graft rejection, the interaction also had cost implications because the dosage of this expensive drug had to be increased. In the period from 1995 to April 2000 an amount of approximately 15,300.- [symbol: see text] (30,000.- DM) of cyclosporine medication was necessary to avoid transplant rejection. The trend of the graphs strongly suggests that the treatment with **St John's wort** was the cause of the drop in plasma cyclosporine. It is of particular interest since this long-term observation uniquely reveals the raise of costs.

AN 2001512795 MEDLINE

DN 21444510 PubMed ID: 11560049

TI [St. John's wort: interaction with cyclosporine increases risk of rejection for the kidney transplant and raises daily cost of medication].

Johanniskraut: Interaktion mit Cyclosporin gefährdet Nierentransplantat und erhöht die taglichen Medikationskosten.

AU Beer A M; Ostermann T

CS Modellabteilung für Naturheilkunde, Klinik Blankenstein.

SO MEDIZINISCHE KLINIK, (2001 Aug 15) 96 (8) 480-3.

Journal code: M9K; 8303501. ISSN: 0723-5003.

CY Germany: Germany, Federal Republic of

DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LA German

FS Priority Journals

EM 200110

ED Entered STN: 20010919

Last Updated on STN: 20011022

Entered Medline: 20011018

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 13 CA COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AB Stabilized, reduced bicyclo[3.3.1]nonenes are described that are useful
as

dietary supplements, enriched exts. and pharmaceutical compns. Methods for the use of the dietary supplements, enriched exts. and pharmaceutical compns. are also described. The bicyclo[3.3.1]nonenes are useful as dietary supplements and pharmaceutical compns. for lowering blood glucose levels, lowering serum triglyceride levels, treating hyperglycemia, treating **diabetes** and treating hyperlipidemia. Hyperforin and adhyperforin were sped. from aerial parts of **Hypericum perforatum**. Stability of the reduced bicyclo[3.3.1]nonenes and their effectiveness in reducing plasma glucose level in diabetic mice is reported.

AN 133:256742 CA

TI Pharmaceutical compositions containing stabilized bicyclo[3.3.1]nonenes

IN Fort, Diana M.; Arslanian, Robert L.; Inman, Wayne D.

PA Shaman Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 73 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN. CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2000054785	A2	20000921	WO 2000-US6380	20000314
	WO 2000054785	A3	20010503		

W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRAI US 1999-270305 A 19990315

OS MARPAT 133:256742

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 13 MEDLINE

AB Natural supplements are widely used in the United States and, while
claims

of their therapeutic effects abound, medical research does not always support their effectiveness. **St. John's wort** acts as a weak selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor with fewer side effects. S-Adenosylmethionine (SAME) has enough of an antidepressant effect to warrant further research. More human studies are needed before garlic, bitter melon, soy and fenugreek supplements can be recommended for the management of **diabetes**, although chromium may be a promising treatment in some cases. Alpha lipoic acid is used in the treatment of diabetic neuropathy. The effects of ma huang/guarana combinations in obesity have not been well studied. These combinations

may

have potentially serious side effects but may also offer some benefit.

The

combination of hydroxycitric acid and garcinia has proved no more effective than placebo.

AN 2000445755 MEDLINE

DN 20450336 PubMed ID: 10997530

TI Alternative therapies: Part I. Depression, diabetes, obesity.
 AU Morelli V; Zoorob R J
 CS Louisiana State University School of Medicine in New Orleans, USA.
 SO AMERICAN FAMILY PHYSICIAN, (2000 Sep 1) 62 (5) 1051-60. Ref: 50
 Journal code: 3BT; 1272646. ISSN: 0002-838X.
 CY United States
 DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 General Review; (REVIEW)
 (REVIEW, TUTORIAL)
 LA English
 FS Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
 EM 200009
 ED Entered STN: 20001005
 Last Updated on STN: 20001005
 Entered Medline: 20000927

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 13 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.DUPLICATE
 2

AB Background: **St John's Wort** is a popular herbal product used by approximately 7% of patients with **epilepsy**. Previous reports have described reductions in concentrations of CYP3A4 substrates indinavir and cyclosporine (INN, ciclosporin) associated with **St John's Wort**. Objective: Our objective was to determine the effect of **St John's Wort** on steady state carbamazepine and carbamazepine-10,11-epoxide pharmacokinetics. Methods and Subjects: Eight healthy volunteers (5 men; age range, 24-43 years) participated in this unblinded study. Subjects received 100 mg of carbamazepine twice daily for 3 days, 200 mg twice daily for 3 days, and then 400 mg once daily for 14 days. Blood samples were collected before and 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 24 hours after the dose on day 21. The subjects then took 300 mg of **St John's Wort** (0.3% hypericin standardized tablet) 3 times daily with meals and with carbamazepine for 14 days. On day 35, blood sampling was repeated. Plasma samples were analyzed for carbamazepine and carbamazepine-10,11-epoxide with HPLC. We compared carbamazepine and carbamazepine-10,11-epoxide noncompartmental pharmacokinetic parameter values before and after **St John's Wort** with a paired Student t test. Results: We found no significant differences before or after the administration of **St John's Wort** in carbamazepine peak concentration (7.2 \pm 1 mg/L before versus 7.6 \pm 1.3 mg/L after), trough concentration (4.8 \pm 0.5 mg/L before versus 4.3 \pm 0.8 mg/L after), area under the plasma concentration-time curve (142.4 \pm 12.9 mg \cdot h/L before versus 143.8 \pm 27.2 mg \cdot h/L after), or oral clearance (2.8 \pm 0.3 L/h before versus 2.9 \pm 0.6 L/h after). Similarly, no differences were found in peak concentration (2 \pm 0.5 mg/L before versus 2.1 \pm 0.4 mg/L after), trough concentration (1.3 \pm 0.3 mg/L before versus 1.4 \pm 0.3 mg/L after), and area under the plasma concentration-time curve (37.5 \pm 7.4 mg \cdot h/L before versus 41.9 \pm 10.3 mg \cdot h/L after) of carbamazepine-10,11-epoxide. Conclusions: The results suggest that treatment with **St John's Wort** for 14 days did not further induce the clearance of carbamazepine.

AN 2001:99456 BIOSIS
 DN PREV200100099456
 TI Lack of effect of St John's Wort on carbamazepine pharmacokinetics in healthy volunteers.
 AU Burstein, Aaron H. (1); Horton, Ralph L.; Dunn, Timothy; Alfaro, Raul M.; Piscitelli, Stephen C.; Theodore, William
 CS (1) Clinical Pharmacokinetics Research Laboratory, Department of Pharmacy,

National Institutes of Health, Building 10, Room 1N257, Bethesda, MD,
20892: aburstein@nih.gov USA

SO Clinical Pharmacology & Therapeutics, (December, 2000) Vol. 68, No. 6,
pp. 605-612. print.
ISSN: 0009-9236.

DT Article
LA English
SL English

L6 ANSWER 7 OF 13 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.DUPLICATE
3

AB Concurrent use of herbs may mimic, magnify, or oppose the effect of
drugs.
Plausible cases of herb-drug interactions include: bleeding when warfarin
is combined with ginkgo (*Ginkgo biloba*), garlic (*Allium sativum*), dong
quai (*Angelica sinensis*), or danshen (*Salvia miltiorrhiza*); mild
serotonin
syndrome in patients who mix **St John's
wort** (*Hypericum perforatum*) with
serotonin-reuptake inhibitors; decreased bioavailability of digoxin,
theophylline, cyclosporin, and phenprocoumon when these drugs are
combined
with **St John's wort**; induction of
mania in depressed patients who mix antidepressants and *Panax ginseng*;
exacerbation of extrapyramidal effects with neuroleptic drugs and betel
nut (*Areca catechu*); increased risk of **hypertension** when
tricyclic antidepressants are combined with yohimbine (*Pausinystalia
yohimbe*); potentiation of oral and topical corticosteroids by liquorice
(*Glycyrrhiza glabra*); decreased blood concentrations of prednisolone when
taken with the Chinese herbal product xiao chai hu tang (sho-saiko-to);
and decreased concentrations of phenytoin when combined with the
Ayurvedic
syrup shankhapushpi. Anthranoid-containing plants (including senna
(*Cassia
senna*) and cascara (*Rhamnus purshiana*)) and soluble fibres (including
guar
gum and psyllium) can decrease the absorption of drugs. Many reports of
herb-drug interactions are sketchy and lack laboratory analysis of
suspect
preparations. Health-care practitioners should caution patients against
mixing herbs and pharmaceutical drugs.

AN 2001:240210 BIOSIS
DN PREV200100240210
TI Herb-drug interactions.
AU Fugh-Berman, Adriane (1)
CS (1) Department of Health Care Sciences, George Washington University
School of Medicine and Health Sciences, 2150 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
2B-417, Washington, DC, 20037: fughberman@aol.com USA

SO Lancet (North American Edition), (8 January, 2000) Vol. 355, No. 9198,
pp. 134-138. print.
ISSN: 0099-5355.

DT General Review
LA English
SL English

L6 ANSWER 8 OF 13 CA COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AB New hyperforin and adhyperforin salts are purified from **St.
John's wort** exts. for use in causal and

symptomatic treatment of **Alzheimer's** disease. The salts are stable during storage. The cation of said salts is an alkali metal ion

or

an ion of a salt-forming quaternary ammonium base, amine, or polyamine which is preferably a pharmaceutically active ingredient such as an antidepressant, anxiolytic, Ca²⁺ antagonist, or .beta.-receptor blocker. The salts activate protein kinase C isoenzyme .gamma. and .alpha.-secretase and inhibit formation of .beta.-amyloid. Thus, 200 g CO₂ ext. of Hypericum was extd. with n-heptane/iso-PrOH (98:2) in the presence of Na₂SO₄, filtered, and dicyclohexylamine was added dropwise to ppt. the crude dicyclohexylamine salt of hyperforin/adhyperforin, which was recrystd. from MTBE/pentane.

AN 131:175073 CA
TI Stable hyperforin salts, method for their production, and their use in treatment of Alzheimer's disease
IN Chatterjee, Shyam Sunder; Erdelmeier, Clemens; Klessing, Klaus; Marme, Dieter; Schaechtele, Christoph
PA Dr. Willmar Schwabe G.m.b.H. und Co., Germany
SO PCT Int. Appl., 41 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA German
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9941220	A1	19990819	WO 1999-EP737	19990204
	W: AU, CA, DE, JP, US				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	EP 1056705	A1	20001206	EP 1999-908845	19990204
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL				
	JP 2002503646	T2	20020205	JP 2000-531418	19990204
PRAI	DE 1998-19805947	A	19980213		
	WO 1999-EP737	W	19990204		

OS MARPAT 131:175073

RE.CNT 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 9 OF 13 CA COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AB Hyperforin and hyperforin-contg. exts. of **Hypericum perforatum** (St. John's wort

) improve cognitive function and memory, and are useful in the treatment and prophylaxis of dementia, including **Alzheimer's** disease. These preps. apparently inhibit the formation of amyloid A.beta. by stimulating protein kinase C.gamma., which activates .alpha.-secretase. Thus, H. perforatum was extd. with CO₂ at 280 .times. 105 Pa and 40.degree., and the ext. was dewatered at 45.degree. and stabilized with ascorbyl stearate. The ext. was dissolved in n-heptane, extd. with MeOH, and the MeOH ext. was subjected to HPLC on Eurosphere 100-C18 to provide purified hyperforin. Both purified hyperforin and the Hypericum ext. improved the performance of rats in a conditioned avoidance test.

AN 131:165326 CA
TI Use of hyperforin and hyperforin-containing extracts in the treatment and prophylaxis of dementia
IN Chatterjee, Shyam Sunder; Erdelmeier, Clemens; Noeldner, Michael
PA Dr. Willmar Schwabe G.m.b.H. und Co., Germany
SO PCT Int. Appl., 13 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA German

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9940905	A2	19990819	WO 1999-EP730	19990204
	WO 9940905	A3	19990923		
	W: AU, CA, DE, JP, US				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	AU 9932526	A1	19990830	AU 1999-32526	19990204
	EP 1054682	A2	20001129	EP 1999-932474	19990204
	EP 1054682	B1	20010829		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL				
	AT 204759	E	20010915	AT 1999-932474	19990204
	US 6322824	B1	20011127	US 2000-622191	20000811
PRAI	DE 1998-19805946	A	19980213		
	WO 1999-EP730	W	19990204		

L6 ANSWER 10 OF 13 MEDLINE

AB Unsafe and potentially safe herbal therapies are discussed. The use of herbal therapies is on the rise in the United States, but most pharmacists

are not adequately prepared educationally to meet patients' requests for information on herbal products. Pharmacists must also cope with an environment in which there is relatively little regulation of herbal therapies by FDA. Many herbs have been identified as unsafe, including borage, calamus, coltsfoot, comfrey, life root, sassafras, chaparral, germander, licorice, and ma huang. Potentially safe herbs include feverfew, garlic, ginkgo, Asian ginseng, saw palmetto, St.

John's wort, and valerian. Clinical trials

have been used to evaluate feverfew for migraine prevention and

rheumatoid

arthritis; garlic for hypertension, hyperlipidemia, and infections; ginkgo for circulatory disturbances and dementia; ginseng for fatigue and cancer prevention; and saw palmetto for benign prostatic hyperplasia. Also studied in formal trials have been St.

John's wort for depression and valerian for

insomnia. The clinical trial results are suggestive of efficacy of some herbal therapies for some conditions. German Commission E, a regulatory body that evaluates the safety and efficacy of herbs on the basis of clinical trials, cases, and other scientific literature, has established indications and dosage recommendations for many herbal therapies.

Pharmacists have a responsibility to educate themselves about herbal therapies in order to help patients discern the facts from the fiction, avoid harm, and gain what benefits may be available.

AN 1999153600 MEDLINE

DN 99153600 PubMed ID: 10030529

TI Unsafe and potentially safe herbal therapies.

AU Klepser T B; Klepser M E

CS Division of Clinical and Administrative Pharmacy, College of Pharmacy, The

University of Iowa, Iowa City 52242, USA.. teresa-klepser@uiowa.edu

SO AMERICAN JOURNAL OF HEALTH-SYSTEM PHARMACY, (1999 Jan 15) 56 (2) 125-38; quiz 139-41.

Journal code: CBH; 9503023. ISSN: 1079-2082.

CY United States

DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(META-ANALYSIS)

LA English

FS Priority Journals

EM 199905

ED Entered STN: 19990614
Last Updated on STN: 19990614
Entered Medline: 19990528

L6 ANSWER 11 OF 13 MEDLINE

AB The independent use of nutritional supplements has increased dramatically over the past several years. **St. John's**

Wort for the treatment of depression, chromium for improvement of abnormal glucose and insulin regulation, and garlic for hypercholesterolemia, are among the more popular nutritional supplements being used by the population at large for their respective conditions. Depression, **diabetes**, and hypercholesterolemia are common to the renal patient. However, the efficacy of **St. John's Wort**, chromium, and garlic for these problems in the patient with impaired renal function is not known. This article reviews the pharmacology, efficacy, safety, and pharmacokinetics of these three food supplements in the nonrenal patient. There are encouraging data suggesting successful treatment in the otherwise normal individual. However,

clinical

studies examining the safety of these three supplements for the treatment of depression, **diabetes**, and hypercholesterolemia in the patient with renal disease are lacking and preclude recommendation of their use.

AN 1999191032 MEDLINE

DN 99191032 PubMed ID: 10089260

TI The effects of nutritional supplements on the treatment of depression, diabetes, and hypercholesterolemia in the renal patient.

AU Duncan M G

CS Global Safety and Epidemiology, Wyeth-Ayerst Research, St Davids, PA, USA.

SO JOURNAL OF RENAL NUTRITION, (1999 Apr) 9 (2) 58-62. Ref: 16
Journal code: C59; 9112938. ISSN: 1051-2276.

CY United States

DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
(REVIEW, TUTORIAL)

LA English

FS Priority Journals

EM 199905

ED Entered STN: 19990607

Last Updated on STN: 19990607

Entered Medline: 19990525

L6 ANSWER 12 OF 13 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.

AN 1973:226551 BIOSIS

DN BA56:56516

TI SOME MEANS OF TREATMENT IN THE FOLK MEDICINE OF LVOV.

AU EL'YASHEVYCH O H; CHOLIN R

SO FARM ZH, (1972 (RECD 1973)) 27 (6), 78-79.

CODEN: FRZKAP. ISSN: 0367-3057.

FS BA; OLD

LA Unavailable

L6 ANSWER 13 OF 13 CA COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AB A mixt. of 20-60% **Hypericum perforatum**, 40-80%

Filipendula ulmaria, and about 1.5% salicylic acid with a fatty product, such as a vegetable oil, or lanolin, is used in the treatment of several diseases such as: rheumatism, **angina pectoris**, cardiac diseases, phlebitis, psoriasis.

already
applied
(of record)

AN 64:103182 CA
OREF 64:19329a-b
TI Therapeutic product for the treatment of several diseases, such as
rheumatism
PA Attilio Tonero.
SO 4 pp.
DT Patent
LA Unavailable
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	BE 654916		19650216	BE	19641027

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:28:50 ON 19 MAR 2002)

FILE 'BIOSIS, MEDLINE, CA' ENTERED AT 11:29:12 ON 19 MAR 2002
L1 1131053 S (CHRONIC HEART FAILURE?) OR (CONGESTIVE HEART FAILURE?) OR
(I
L2 1465 S HYPERICUM PERFORATUM?
L3 1842 S (ST. JOHN S WORT?)
L4 2442 S L3 OR L2
L5 17 S L1 (P) L4
L6 13 DUP REM L5 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s l4 and l1

L7 29 L4 AND L1

=> dup rem l7

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L7

L8 25 DUP REM L7 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s l8 not l6

2 FILES SEARCHED...

L9 12 L8 NOT L6

=> d 1-12 ab,bib

L9 ANSWER 1 OF 12 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
AN 2002:177497 BIOSIS
DN PREV200200177497
TI Medicinal plants and **epilepsy** in rabbit.
AU Ivetic, V. (1); Popovic, V. M.; Hodolic, M. (1); Karpenko, L.; Barak, O.
(1)
CS (1) Department of Neurophysiology, School of Medicine, University of Novi
Sad, Novi Sad Yugoslavia
SO Toxicology Letters (Shannon), (September 1st, 2001) Vol. 123, No.
Supplement 1, pp. 94-95. print.
Meeting Info.: EUROTOX 2001 Istanbul, Turkey September 13-16, 2001
ISSN: 0378-4274.
DT Conference
LA English

L9 ANSWER 2 OF 12 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
AN 2002:56803 BIOSIS
DN PREV200200056803
TI Perioperative considerations for the patient on herbal medicines.
AU Sabar, Raj; Kaye, Alan D.; Frost, Elizabeth A. M. (1)

CS (1) New York Medical College, Valhalla, NY USA
SO Middle East Journal of Anesthesiology, (October, 2001) Vol. 16, No. 3,
PP. 287-314. print.
ISSN: 0544-0440.
DT Article
LA English

L9 ANSWER 3 OF 12 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
AN 2001:122964 BIOSIS
DN PREV200100122964
TI Comment: Drug-herb interaction.
AU Cheng, Tsung O. (1)
CS (1) George Washington University Medical Center, Washington, DC, 20037
USA
SO Annals of Pharmacotherapy, (January, 2001) Vol. 35, No. 1, pp. 124-125.
print.
ISSN: 1060-0280.
DT Letter
LA English
SL English

L9 ANSWER 4 OF 12 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
AB OBJECTIVE: To report a probable drug interaction between the herbal
dietary supplement **St. John's wort**
and cyclosporine. CASE REPORT: A 29-year-old white woman who received a
cadaveric kidney and pancreas transplant, with stable organ function and
stable cyclosporine concentrations began self-medicating with **St**
. John's wort. After taking **St**
John's wort supplements for four to eight
weeks, her cyclosporine concentrations became subtherapeutic; this was
associated with organ rejection. Four weeks after stopping **St**
John's wort, her cyclosporine concentrations
again became therapeutic. Subsequent to this rejection episode, she has
developed chronic rejection and now has returned to dialysis. DISCUSSION:
St. John's wort is suspected to be a
significant inducer of CYP3A4 isoenzyme activity and of P-glycoprotein
(P-gp) expression, both of which are important in the metabolism and
absorption of cyclosporine. Cyclosporine exhibits a relatively small
therapeutic window and is sensitive to medications that can modulate the
CYP3A4 isoenzyme and P-gp in both the liver and small intestines.
CONCLUSIONS: Patients taking **St. John's**
wort concomitant with other prescription medications whose
absorption and metabolism are mediated by the CYP3A4 isoenzyme and P-gp
require close monitoring. Patient medication histories should include
inquiries into the use of herbal dietary supplements.

AN 2000:484876 BIOSIS
DN PREV200000484876
TI Drug interaction between **St. John's**
wort and cyclosporine.
AU Barone, Gary W. (1); Gurley, Bill J.; Ketel, Beverley L.; Lightfoot,
Meredith L.; Abul-Ezz, Sameh R.
CS (1) Department of Surgery, University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences,
4301 W. Markham St., Little Rock, AR, 72205 USA
SO Annals of Pharmacotherapy, (September, 2000) Vol. 34, No. 9, pp.
1013-1016. print.
ISSN: 1060-0280.
DT Article
LA English
SL English; French; Spanish

L9 ANSWER 5 OF 12 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
AN 1996:26091 BIOSIS
DN PREV199698598226
TI Element composition of a medicinal preparation for treating essential
hypertension.
AU Popov, A. I.
CS Kemerovo Med. Inst., Kemerovo Russia
SO Rastitel'nye Resursy, (1995) Vol. 31, No. 1, pp. 67-71.
ISSN: 0033-9946.
DT Article
LA Russian

L9 ANSWER 6 OF 12 MEDLINE
AN 2000461912 MEDLINE
DN 20435228 PubMed ID: 10979073
TI **St John's wort** interaction with
digoxin.
CM Comment in: Arch Intern Med. 2001 Apr 9;161(7):1016-7
AU Cheng T O
SO ARCHIVES OF INTERNAL MEDICINE, (2000 Sep 11) 160 (16) 2548.
Journal code: 7FS; 03-72440. ISSN: 0003-9926.
CY United States
DT Letter
LA English
FS Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
EM 200009
ED Entered STN: 20001005
Last Updated on STN: 20010918
Entered Medline: 20000928

L9 ANSWER 7 OF 12 MEDLINE
AN 2000212994 MEDLINE
DN 20212994 PubMed ID: 10750942
TI Acute **St. John's wort** toxicity.
AU Brown T M
SO AMERICAN JOURNAL OF EMERGENCY MEDICINE, (2000 Mar) 18 (2) 231-2.
Journal code: AA2; 8309942. ISSN: 0735-6757.
CY United States
DT Letter
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 200004
ED Entered STN: 20000421
Last Updated on STN: 20000421
Entered Medline: 20000413

L9 ANSWER 8 OF 12 MEDLINE
AB The popularity of herbal medicine is at an all time peak. This article
provides an overview of systematic reviews of herbal treatments for
conditions common in elderly individuals. According to this evidence,
there is little doubt that **Hypericum perforatum** (**St John's Wort**) is well tolerated
and effective for mild to moderate depression. Although widely used,
Valeriana officinalis (valerian) has not been shown beyond reasonable
doubt to be effective for insomnia. There is relatively compelling
evidence that Ginkgo biloba (ginkgo) is effective in delaying the
clinical course of dementias. It has been well documented that Aesculus
hippocastanum (horse chestnut) seed-extracts alleviate the subjective

symptoms and reduce the objective signs of chronic venous insufficiency. *Serenoa repens* (saw palmetto) is effective in improving the symptoms of benign prostatic hyperplasia. Finally, yohimbine has been shown to be effective for erectile dysfunction. It is concluded that several plant-based medicines can be useful additions to our therapeutic repertoire for treating common conditions in the elderly. However,

several

uncertainties remain and, at present, prevent unreserved recommendations.

AN 2000104939 MEDLINE
DN 20104939 PubMed ID: 10641953
TI Herbal medications for common ailments in the elderly.
AU Ernst E
CS Department of Complementary Medicine, School of Postgraduate Medicine and Health Sciences, University of Exeter, England.. E.Ernst@exeter.ac.uk
SO DRUGS AND AGING, (1999 Dec) 15 (6) 423-8.
Journal code: BEK; 9102074. ISSN: 1170-229X.
CY New Zealand
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(META-ANALYSIS)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 200002
ED Entered STN: 20000218
Last Updated on STN: 20000218
Entered Medline: 20000210

L9 ANSWER 9 OF 12 MEDLINE

AB OBJECTIVE: Extracts of *St John's*

wort (*Hypericum perforatum*) are widely used in the treatment of depression, often as an over-the-counter drug. In contrast to its frequent use, knowledge about the pharmacokinetics of ingredients and drug interactions of *St John's wort* is poor. We studied the interaction between hypericum extract LI160 and digoxin. METHODS: The pharmacokinetics of digoxin were investigated in a single-blind, placebo-controlled parallel study. After the achievement of steady state for digoxin on day 5, healthy volunteers received digoxin (0.25 mg/d) either with placebo (n = 12) or with 900

mg/d

LI160 (n = 13) for another 10 days. Digoxin concentration profiles on day 5 were compared with day 6 (single-dose interaction) and day 15 (tenth

day

of co-medication). RESULTS: There was a highly significant combined-day-and-group effect for digoxin area under the plasma concentration-time curve [AUC(0-24); P = .0001], peak concentration in plasma (C_{max}; P = .0001), and plasma drug concentration at the end of a dosing interval (P = .0003) by two-way ANOVA. No statistically

significant

change was observed after the first dose of hypericum extract [AUC(0-24) at day 6 of 18.1+/-2.9 microg x h/L and 17.7+/-3.0 microg x h/L, mean +/- SD for placebo and hypericum group, respectively]. However, 10 days of treatment with hypericum extract resulted in a decrease of digoxin AUC(0-24) by 25% (day 15, 17.2+/-4.0 microg x h/L and 12.9+/-2.3 microg x h/L; P = .0035). Furthermore, comparison with the parallel placebo group after multiple dosing showed a reduction in trough concentrations and

C_{max}

of 33% (P = .0023) and 26% (P = .0095), respectively. The effect became increasingly pronounced until the tenth day of co-medication. CONCLUSION: As with grapefruit juice, a food product, physicians should also be aware of potential drug-herb interactions. The interaction of *St John's wort* extract with digoxin kinetics was

time dependent. The mechanism involved may be induction of the P-glycoprotein drug transporter.

AN 2000012408 MEDLINE
DN 20012408 PubMed ID: 10546917
TI Pharmacokinetic interaction of digoxin with an herbal extract from St John's wort (**Hypericum perforatum**).
AU Johne A; Brockmoller J; Bauer S; Maurer A; Langheinrich M; Roots I
CS Institute of Clinical Pharmacology, University-Medical Center Charite, Humboldt University, Berlin, Germany.
SO CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS, (1999 Oct) 65 (4) 338-45.
Journal code: DHR; 0372741. ISSN: 0009-9236.
CY United States
DT (CLINICAL TRIAL)
(CONTROLLED CLINICAL TRIAL)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
EM 199911
ED Entered STN: 20000111
Last Updated on STN: 20000111
Entered Medline: 19991110

L9 ANSWER 10 OF 12 CA COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AB The invention relates to the use of .alpha.-lipoic acid in reduced or oxidized form, or derivs. thereof which have an intact dithiolane structure, in the form of enantiomers, or pharmaceutically acceptable salts, amides, esters, thioesters, ethers or metabolites for the adjuvant treatment of dementia.

AN 136:25127 CA
TI Medicaments for treating dementia
IN Wessel, Klaus; Muench, Gerald; Hager, Klaus; Kenkies, Marlene; Lobisch, Michael; Peukert, Manfred; Borbe, Harald; Marahrens, Andreas
PA Asta Medica Aktiengesellschaft, Germany
SO PCT Int. Appl., 25 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA German
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2001093865	A2	20011213	WO 2001-EP6478	20010607
	W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
	RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
	DE 10027968	A1	20011213	DE 2000-10027968	20000608
PRAI	DE 2000-10027968	A	20000608		

L9 ANSWER 11 OF 12 CA COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AB Bicyclo[3.3.1]nonenes, pharmaceutical compns. contg. the nonenes and using the compds. and compns. as hypoglycemic or hypotriglyceridemic agents are described. Hyperforin was isolated from **Hypericum perforatum** and showed hypoglycemic and hypotriglyceremic activity

in mice along with derivs. and analogs of hyperforin.
AN 133:247287 CA
TI Bicyclo[3.3.1]nonenes useful for the treatment of **diabetes**
IN Fort, Diana M.
PA Shaman Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 65 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2000054760	A2	20000921	WO 2000-US6624	20000314
	WO 2000054760	A3	20010308		
	W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
PRAI	US 1999-270489	A	19990315		
OS	MARPAT 133:247287				

L9 ANSWER 12 OF 12 CA COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AB Hypericin has been shown to specifically inhibit T-type calcium channel activity. Hypericum ext. contg. hypericin also inhibits T-type calcium channel activity. Moreover, other chems. in Hypericum ext. showed a synergistic effect to hypericin. In view of this, hypericin or hypericin-contg. Hypericum ext. can be used as T-channel blockers. Hypericum ext., ext. of other species of the Hypericum genus, ext. of other plants contg. hypericin, hypericin derivs., hypericin analogs, e.g. pseudohypericin, and other Hypericum ext. constituents can be used as therapeutics targeted at T-type calcium channels for treatment of diseases
assocd. with T-channel abnormality. Methods for administering hypericin and Hypericum ext. are disclosed.

AN 132:88203 CA
TI Hypericin, hypericin derivatives, and Hypericum extract as specific T-type calcium channel blockers, and their use as T-type calcium channel targeted therapeutics

IN Shan, Jacqueline J.; Wu, Xi-Chen; Pang, Peter K. T.; Ling, Lei
PA CV Technologies Inc., Can.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 33 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2000002455	A1	20000120	WO 1999-US14132	19990709
	W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ,				

MD, RU, TJ, TM
 RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK,
 ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG,
 CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
 AU 9949581 A1 20000201 AU 1999-49581 19990709
 EP 1094712 A1 20010502 EP 1999-933542 19990709
 R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
 IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO
 PRAI US 1998-92227P P 19980709
 WO 1999-US14132 W 19990709
 OS MARPAT 132:88203
 RE.CNT 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:28:50 ON 19 MAR 2002)

FILE 'BIOSIS, MEDLINE, CA' ENTERED AT 11:29:12 ON 19 MAR 2002

L1 1131053 S (CHRONIC HEART FAILURE?) OR (CONGESTIVE HEART FAILURE?) OR
 (I
 L2 1465 S HYPERICUM PERFORATUM?
 L3 1842 S (ST. JOHN S WORT?)
 L4 2442 S L3 OR L2
 L5 17 S L1 (P) L4
 L6 13 DUP REM L5 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
 L7 29 S L4 AND L1
 L8 25 DUP REM L7 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
 L9 12 S L8 NOT L6